GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3994
ANSWERED ON:06.08.2014
BIO DIVERSITY PROTOCOL
Patel Shri Prahlad Singh

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain States/areas have been identified as biologically richest and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the financial grants released for maintaining and protecting the bio-diversity in such areas, State-wise;

(c) whether India has signed the Nagoya Protocol on bio-diversity access and if so, the details thereof and likely benefits of the said protocol for India and other signatory countries;

(d) whether the norms for identifying the bio-diversity of the developed and developing countries are different; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of India and other developing countries in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) On the basis of a national level assessment of biodiversity richness using geospatial data on 1:50,000 scale, a biological richness map for the country has been generated. As per this study, North-eastern India, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, part of Western Ghats, and some patches of Eastern Ghats have maximum biological richness.

(b) There are a numbers of programmes implemented towards protecting biodiversity. The financial grants released under some of these programmes during 2013-14 is as follows: Rs. 6.06 crores released under Biosphere Reserve Scheme, Rs. 66.78 crores released for protection and conservation of wildlife and its habitat under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats"; and Rs. 4.6 crores released for conservation and management of Mangroves and Coral Reefs.

(c) India has signed the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing on 11 May, 2011, and ratified it on 9 Oct 2012. The Nagoya Protocol by promoting the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and by strengthening the opportunities for fair and equitable sharing of benefits from their use, will create incentives to conserve biodiversity, sustainably use its components, and further enhance the contribution of biodiversity to sustainable development and human well-being. Hence, India as a country rich in biodiversity is likely to gain from the benefits arising out of the use of its accessed genetic resources.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.